

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

of

Miral Kim-E
Stamford, CT

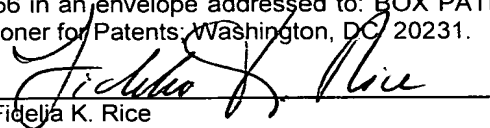
for

NETWORK-BASED TRADING SYSTEM AND METHOD

Attorneys for Applicant
Wesley W. Whitmyer, Jr., Registration No. 33,558
Todd M. Oberdick, Registration No. 44,268
ST.ONGE STEWARD JOHNSTON & REENS LLC
986 Bedford Street
Stamford, CT 06905-5619
203 324-6155

Express Mail Certificate: I hereby certify that this correspondence is today being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service as *Express Mail Post Office to Addressee* Mailing Label Number EM590609856 in an envelope addressed to: BOX PATENT APPLICATION; Assistant Commissioner for Patents; Washington, DC 20231.

March 22, 2000


Fidelia K. Rice

NETWORK-BASED TRADING SYSTEM AND METHOD

Claim of Priority

This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/134,956 filed May 19, 1999.

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to an improved system and method for trading financial instruments such as bonds, as well as fractional portions of traded instruments, and more particularly to a system and method which applies trade-approval rules to a proposed trade so that the customer's proposed trade can be
10 approved without manual intervention, which provides anonymous customer-to-customer trading, and which permits aggregated trading among anonymous customers with common investment goals.

Background of the Invention

15 Traditionally, the securities markets have not been hospitable to individual investors. This is especially true of the bond market. Bonds exist in minimum units of \$1,000 principal amount for taxable bonds or \$5,000 for municipal bonds. It is essentially an over-the-counter market, i.e., there is in practice no central exchange for bond trading. The prospects of a national bond exchange are dim in view of the fact that broker dealers are presently enjoying large profits through the status quo.

Moreover, except for U.S. Government securities, bond price quotes are only readily available to brokers and dealers. While some bonds trade on the New York and American Stock Exchanges, such trading is limited to listed issues, of which there are very few corporate bonds and no municipal bonds or Treasury bonds.

- 5 Fewer corporations are now listing their bonds, even though the listing service is free to stock-listed companies.

As a group, individual investors have an enormous asset base. However, trading by individual investors is fragmented among relatively tiny pools of money, resulting in small trades of \$5,000 to \$10,000. The individual investor attempting to execute a \$10,000 trade must compete with million-dollar institutional orders, particularly in the bond market. At this size of trade, pricing for, and availability of, bonds is unattractive and therefore trading and participation by individual investors in the bond market is relatively infrequent. While there exists an active "odd-lot" market, that is, a less-than-institutional sized market, for individual bond trades, the choices are limited (e.g., choice of issuer, credit rating, maturity, interest rate, call protection, etc.) unless the investment is an "individual round lot" of \$100,000 or more. Even at this larger size of trade, however, attractive prices and bond selection are not assured. For individual investors, the spreads are large, with 2 to 6 points (i.e., % of principal amount) being common, and, when coupled with commission charges, the return-on-investment (ROI) can be significantly compromised. In addition, the time for execution ranges on the order of days rather than seconds as in the more liquid equity markets.

Individual investors have the same fixed costs in trading bonds as institutional investors. Trade-processing costs average about \$50 per trade, regardless of the size of the trade. For a \$1 million trade, this cost is negligible. But for a \$5,000 trade, such costs constitute a full point before considering the spread. Such costs have also discouraged trading and direct ownership of bonds by individual investors.

Accordingly, the typical investors in the bond markets have been large institutional investors, primarily pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies. With asset pools of \$100 million or more, such institutions can trade regularly in amounts of \$1 million or more. Both the corporate and municipal markets are highly liquid for institutional investors, with bid/offer spreads being on average 1/8-1/2 points in price, depending on maturity.

Another problem with the current securities markets is that there is currently no vehicle by which securities holders may readily trade securities, or fractional shares thereof, directly with one another. Buyers and sellers must, therefore, use an intermediate broker and incur the high fees and costs associated therewith. As discussed above, such fees and costs can be prohibitive, particularly when relatively small transactions are involved. Furthermore, as there is no central exchange for bonds, it may be difficult for a buyer who is seeking to purchase a specific bond to locate a seller who is selling that specific bond. This is particularly true when only a small number of bonds, or a fractional share of a bond, are at issue. Thus, the bond

market is an illiquid market in that even if an investor is able to purchase a small number of bonds, or a fractional share of a bond, that investor may not readily sell such bonds if cash is quickly needed or desired. Ownership of bonds, therefore, has not been regarded as an attractive alternative to cash-on-hand for the individual investor.

A further problem with the current bond market relates to longstanding securities industry regulations which require that the firm through which the trade is made ensure that the customer's investing activity is suitable for that customer based upon the customer's financial situation and investing expertise. Traditionally, these regulations have been met by intermediate brokers by manually reviewing and approving each trade prior to settlement. As far as the inventor is aware, this approach continues today with known Internet-based trading systems, such as those made available by E*Trade, Charles Schwab and Fidelity, with back office staff reviewing each order and manually approving same. Such manual review and approval increases the costs associated with securities trading.

What is desired, therefore, is a securities trading system which permits individuals to own and trade bonds directly through a cost effective trading system, which makes short-term bonds an attractive alternative to cash-on-hand for the individual investor, and which provides an expert system for effectuating automated trade approvals for each securities trade of each individual investor.

Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a securities trading system which is hospitable to individual investors.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system
5 which encourages trading and direct ownership of bonds by individual investors

Another object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which capitalizes on the large asset base of individual investors as a group.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system
10 having the above characteristics and which facilitates the execution of relatively small bond trades.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which reduces the time and costs associated with executing bond trades.

15 Yet a further object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which provides a vehicle by which bond holders may readily trade bonds, or fractional shares of bonds, directly with one another.

Still a further object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which provides a central exchange for bonds.

5 Still another object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which facilitates the pairing of a buyer who is seeking to purchase a specific bond with a seller who is selling that specific bond.

10 Yet another object of the present invention is to provide a securities trading system having the above characteristics and which automates required reviewing and approving processes for each trade prior to settlement.

These and other objects of the present invention are achieved by provision of a system which combines economies-of-scale enjoyed by institutional investors and mutual funds with direct ownership of securities to permit individual investors to participate in the bond market in a cost effective manner. Through team investing,
15 institutional economies-of-scale are created for individuals by allowing groupings of individuals to buy and sell bonds as a "team," thereby executing one cost-efficient trade in the institutional market rather than many smaller trades in the inefficient retail market. Also, through customer-to-customer (C2C) trading, customers are

allowed to negotiate a trade directly with one another as an alternative to selling in the inter-dealer market.

In one respect, the invention provides a method for approving a proposed trade of a financial instrument which was received from a customer in an electronic form. This method takes advantage of the electronic transmission of orders to buy or sell a financial instrument by electronically parsing the trade ticket to obtain the transaction details of the proposed trade. Also, the automated system obtains account information for the customer who submitted the electronic form, including that customer's "risk rating." As described below, a risk rating is assigned to each customer participating in the trading system upon opening an account and characterizes the experience of the customer and the nature of the account (e.g., individual, IRA, custodial, etc.). Periodically, the risk rating may be updated to reflect current financial conditions of the account or to comply with regulatory requirements. The suitability of the proposed trade for that customer is then determinable using the transaction details of the proposed trade. The method automatically approves the proposed trade if the risk rating and the suitability bear a predetermined relationship to one another which indicates that the proposed trade should be, in fact, suitable for that customer.

In a preferred form, the automated trade approval method of the invention applies one or more rules from a rule base to the transaction details of the proposed trade. The rule base may also use the account information of the customer in

determining the suitability of the proposed trade. Once the proposed trade is approved, the system may automatically generate a confirmation notice of the approval. On the other hand, trades which may be unsuitable result in the automatic display of an unsuitability warning.

5 Another aspect of the invention provides a method for aggregating the common investment desires of several customers so that they can purchase, as a team, a quantity of a common financial instrument in one trade. This method calls for each customer to anonymously post, over the Internet for other customers of the system to see, a desire to effect a team trade. Each customer desirous of
10 participating in the team trade then anonymously provides a tentative financial commitment to the automated system. This commitment is also obtained over the Internet, and team members may join the team and communicate anonymously with other team members to exchange concerns and ideas about how a particular investment goal might be achieved. Once the transaction is finalized by the team
15 members, financial commitments are also finalized. The system thereafter purchases in a single trade a quantity of the financial instrument, which has a total cost no greater than the sum of the obtained financial commitments. The accounts of each of the team members is then charged in an amount up to their respective financial commitments. Also, each team member's account is credited with
20 ownership of a proportionate share of the financial instrument that was just purchased. A customer's proportionate share is the amount charged to the customer divided by the total cost of the purchase.

In another aspect, the invention provides a method for directly trading a financial instrument directly between two customers without an intermediate broker. This method leverages the Internet by bringing a seller together with a prospective buyer or a buyer together with a prospective seller. The method includes the step of initially establishing a secure and anonymous communication link between the two customers on the Internet. Through the secure connection, the customers negotiate a price for a proposed trade without knowing each other's identity. However, both customers are customers of the system. When the customers have agreed upon a price for the proposed trade, that price is provided to, or obtained by, the automated system which then executes the proposed trade.

In a preferred form, this customer-to-customer trading method includes the additional step of confirming, without human intervention, that the agreed upon price is fair prior to executing the proposed trade. This is of particular value in illiquid markets such as some bonds and stocks. Also in a preferred form, the customer-to-customer trading method utilizes the automated trade approval methodology referred to above and described in detail herein.

The present invention also relates to trading systems which are accessible through the Internet. A system in accordance with one or more aspects of the invention is configured as a programmed computer or server which implements the above described methods, including one or more of the following: approving proposed

00220" 88000000

trades of financial instruments without human intervention; aggregating the orders of several customers for a common financial instrument to purchase/sell in a single trade a larger quantity of that financial instrument; executing a trade of a common investment package for a team of customers; permitting direct and preferably

5 anonymous trading of financial instruments between first and second customers; and providing customer support services such as prospectus information, news, account balance and credit information, chat rooms, and advice and answers to customer inquiries. The computer or server includes a processor which is programmed as by a software program to implement the trading system, data storage which maintains

10 customer data including account balance information and current holdings, and communication links which permit electronic data interchange between the trading system's computer and the computers of sponsoring broker-dealers and/or customers which are used to access the trading system. The process flows illustrated in the accompanying Drawings illustrate the programs that are implementable on the trading

15 system's computer or server.

The invention and its particular features and advantages will become more apparent from the following detailed description considered with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings

20 **Fig. 1** illustrates a hardware arrangement that may be used to implement a system and method in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an automated risk assessment and trade approval portion of the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram of a team trading portion of the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram of a customer to customer trading portion of the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 5 is a flow diagram of a main or home page provided by the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 6 is a flow diagram of a customer enrollment process provided by the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 7 is a flow diagram of customer login and services pages provided by the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 8 is a flow diagram for trading pages including street trades provided by and executable through the system of FIG. 1;

Fig. 9 is a flow diagram of team trading pages that are provided by the system of FIG. 1 in accordance with one aspect of the invention;

Fig. 10 is a flow diagram of customer-to-customer trading pages that are provided by the system of FIG. 1 in accordance with another aspect of the invention;

Fig. 11 is a flow diagram of negotiation pages that may be used by customers to implement the customer-to-customer trades of FIG. 10;

5 **Fig. 12** is a flow diagram for automated trade approval of trades of financial instruments and investment packages that is provided by the system of FIG. 1 in accordance with a further aspect of the invention;

Fig. 13 illustrates transaction details of a completed trade wherein a purchasing customer bought a bond;

10 **Fig. 14** illustrates a team investing web page which identifies the team web pages of active teams;

Fig. 15 illustrates a form for starting a new team web page;

Fig. 16 illustrates a bonds-for-sale web page;

Fig. 17 illustrates a bonds-wanted web page;

Fig. 18 illustrates a bonds-for-sale data entry form;

Fig. 19 illustrates a bonds-wanted data entry form; and

Fig. 20 illustrates an order form that may be used to submit a purchase or sale order of a particular financial instrument.

Detailed Description of the Invention

By way of overview and introduction, a server **100** which is configured to implement the system and method of the invention is illustrated in FIG. 1. FIG. 1 shows a hardware arrangement **102** including an automated trading/clearing server **100** with a bilateral communication line **103** for communication over the Internet or other networks **104**. By way of the Internet **104**, the automated trading/clearing server communicates with plural customers **106** using remote stations or personal computers **108**. The server **100** also communicates with Sponsoring Broker Dealers (SBD) **110** through the Internet **104**. The customers **106** and the SBDs **110** connect to the Internet over respective communication lines **112**, **114**. A plurality of customers **106** at widely dispersed geographic locations can communicate with the server **100** through the Internet **104**. Likewise, any number of SBDs can refer customers to the automated trading/clearing server **100** through the Internet **104** or other means. Each SBD has a number of its own customers **116** that access the automated trading/clearing server **100** through the SBD **110** or through direct connections to the Internet **104** by way of connection **117**.

Referring now to FIG. 2, an automated risk assessment and trade approval routine **120** of the system is shown. When a customer **106** logs onto the system for the first time, customer **106** transmits customer information **122** to server **100**. The information includes information concerning such matters as the customer's financial resources, the customer's trading experience, the type of customer account, and the like. Risk assessment and trade approval routine **120** receives the customer information **122**, and uses this information to assign a customer risk rating ("CRR") to the new customer, which CRR is stored on a database **124** of customer CRRs. The CRR reflects the customer's financial resources (such as net worth, annual income data, etc.) and investment expertise. The CRR is determined automatically for each customer in response to the financial and investment background information provided in the application form, and is based upon a set of customer risk assessment rules stored on a database **126**.

Later, when a customer **106** attempts to execute a trade by sending a trade ticket **128** to server **100**, the customer's trades are reviewed and approved automatically by risk assessment and trade approval routine **120** which assesses the suitability of a trade for that particular customer **106**. The server **100** obtains the transaction details of the proposed trade from the trade ticket **128**. The transaction details include all of the information entered into the trade ticket by the customer **106**. Risk assessment and trade approval routine **120** used these transactions details to retrieve that customer's CRR from database **124** and to assign a trade risk

rating (TRR) to the proposed trade. The TRR reflects the underlying economic risks of the instrument itself or the nature of the trade within the overall context of the customer's risk profile (which is reflected in the CRR), and is based upon a set of trade risk assessment rules stored on a database **130**.

5 After the TRR is determined, it is compared to the customer's CRR, that is, the TRR is gauged to the risk rating that was assigned to the particular customer who is seeking approval for the trade. The gauge is preferably whether $CRR \leq TRR$, although other predetermined relationships can be used. Thus, if the customer risk rating is less than or equal to the determined trade risk rating, then the
10 trade is automatically approved by risk assessment and trade approval routine **120**. Trade confirmation notices **132** are provided to the buyer, seller, and their SBDs **136**, and trade settlement is scheduled by the server **100**. If the customer risk rating is not less than or equal to the determined trade risk rating, the details in the proposed trade ticket trigger an unsuitability warning **134** which is transmitted to
15 customer **106**. The warning **134** can advise the customer **106** of the potentially high market risk, potential impact on the customer's investment portfolio or other warning.

 Preferably, the suitability of the proposed trade is rated for both the buyer and seller. Also preferably, each party is not made aware of any unsuitability determination associated with the other party to the trade.

20 Referring now to FIG. 3, team trading, in accordance with an aspect of the

present invention, permits individual investors to aggregate their respective buy or sell orders for execution as a single order of a given quantity of a common financial instrument or investment package. Necessarily, the team members must share an investment goal and agree to a common investment vehicle. A team trading routine
5 **138** executing on system server **100** enables this by bringing together investors with common interests and permitting them to exchange ideas and obtain system-provided information relevant to their investment goal, such as, for example, specific bonds which according to present market conditions satisfy the goal.

A user **106** must first decide whether to start a new team or review existing
10 teams and perhaps join and participate in them. A team creator **140** starts a team by entering a start-team request and providing start team information **142**. The start team information specifies, generally, the investment goal that the team creator **140** has in mind, such as the type of issuer (e.g., household name corporation or municipality), the credit quality (e.g., AAA or AA.), the maturity (e.g., 1 or 5 years),
15 and the purpose of the investment (e.g., college education or retirement).

The team trading routine **138** examines the team pages database **143** to determine whether or not one or more teams exist which address the stated investment goal of the team creator **140**, and if not, establishes a team page which addresses that goal and stores the newly created team page on team pages
20 database **143**. In other words, if a need for an additional team is confirmed, then a new team page is created. Because a number of team pages are provided by the

system, each having its own investment goal and investment package (which may comprise only one financial instrument), the customer may be better served by being directed to an existing team than to be the sole member of a new team. If such is the case, team creator **140** essentially becomes a potential team member **144**.

5 Upon creating the new team web page, the system processes the information in the start team information **142** in view of current market conditions and posts on the team web page the specific instruments which can be purchased in order to reach the team investment goal.

Other customers, or potential team members **144**, of the system **100** are notified of the new team, for example, by email, by a banner notice to all customers upon logging on to the system, or simply by including the new team web page for display along with the other team web pages. Preferably, potential team members **144** can review a list of existing teams to find one of interest, or can perform a search for a particular team using a standard website search engine. Once a team page of interest **146** has been located in the list, it is displayed to potential team members **144**. A potential team member **144** may then send a request to join the team, or if already a member, may send a team page update request **148** to exchange messages, open a chat session or obtain updated parameters that may be posted on the team web page **146** from time-to-time. Thus, through the team web page, team members **144** may exchange ideas, discuss important topics and debate differences of opinion prior to making a team trade.

10

15

20

As the trade date approaches, then a final financial commitments request **150** is sent to the team members **144** to aggregate sufficient funds to implement a single larger trade, preferably an institutional-sized round lot trade. Each team member **144** can specify his or her investment in terms of total amount of dollars to be
5 invested (which may result in the ownership of fractional bonds) or in terms of face amount of whole bonds. Each customer specifies his or her respective commitment **152** by posting that commitment **152** to the system. Once commitments **152** are received from all team members **144**, the team is closed and the trade executed.

Referring now to FIG. 4, a customer-to-customer (C2C) trading routine **154** is
10 shown. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, one customer trades directly with another for the instrument that he or she wishes to purchase or sell without an intermediate broker. The C2C trading routine **154** receives from a seller **156** an indication **158** of a bond held by the seller **156** which is available for direct sale to another customer. The C2C trading routine **154** also receives from a buyer **160** an
15 indication **162** of those bonds, or types of bonds, that particular buyer **160** is interested in purchasing. The indications **158**, **162** may be in the form of "bonds for sale" and/or "bonds wanted" lists as described fully below, although such is not required.

Once a potential trade is found to exist, that is, a seller **156** is matched with a
20 buyer **160**, the seller **156** and buyer **160** qualifications for negotiating the trade are

verified. Specifically, the C2C trading routine **154** confirms that the buyer **160** has sufficient funds by examining the customer's account to determine how much cash is available, and perhaps how much credit can be extended in any associated margin account. The C2C trading routine **154** also confirms that the seller **156** has the bond
5 being sold in his portfolio.

Once the seller **156** and buyer **160** qualifications have been verified, the C2C trading routine **154** generates and transmits to the seller **156** and the buyer **160** a notification **164** of the potential trade and establishes a communication link between the two customers. Thus, the seller **156** is able to send/receive messages **166**
10 to/from the buyer **160**, and the buyer **160** is able to send/receive messages **168** to/from the seller **156**, thus allowing for communication and negotiation between the parties.

The C2C trading routine **154** also determines the fair market value **170** of the bond at issue, and transmits the fair market value **170** to the seller **156** and the
15 buyer **160** as a base line comparison value to guide the parties to a fair trade. The fair value of the listed bond is calculated in light of the trade date, settlement date, accrued interest, appropriate Treasury yield and other relevant market information.

When the seller **156** and the buyer **160** believe that they have come to an agreement, including an agreement as to price, each party submits (posts) his or her
20 respective trade ticket **172** and the C2C trading routine **154** determines whether the

terms from the two trade tickets **172** match. If the tickets do not match, then the buyer and seller are notified of the discrepancy **174** and communications may again proceed to correct the discrepancy or cease negotiations. If the terms do match, however, then, in accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the fairness of the agreed upon terms to both parties is assessed automatically and without manual intervention, as described fully below.

If the price is not deemed fair, then the buyer and seller are advised of this discrepancy **174** and the anonymous communications between the buyer and seller can again proceed. This mechanism ensures that one customer does not take advantage of another in a direct trade. However, if the price is determined to be fair (or if buyer and seller both agree to the negotiated price despite a system warning), then the buyer and seller are notified that the trade can be executed **174** and the system obtains the confirmation **176** from both parties that the trade is to be executed in accordance with the trade tickets **172**. Thereafter, the trade may be executed and subsequently settled.

The present invention will now be described in more detail with respect to FIGS. 5-20.

With reference now to FIG. 5, a person connecting to the server **100** through the Internet **104** first accesses the server at step **200**. Preferably, access is achieved using a standard web browser such as commercially available from

Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington under the name Internet Explorer® or from Netscape Communications Corporation under the name Netscape® Communicator or through a customized application developed specifically for use with this system. The customer **106,116** communicates with the server **100** using
5 any conventional electronic data communication link such as a modem.

Upon initial access to the server **100**, a main page **212** is displayed at step **202** which includes buttons or links to further pages within the website. Through buttons or links, the person accessing the server **100** is queried at step **204** to input data concerning whether the person is a new customer, an existing customer or a
10 member of the public seeking information about the trading and investing services that are provided by the system of the present invention. At steps **206** and **208**, the user's input is tested to see whether the user is a new customer or an existing customer, respectively. If the user is a new customer, then the user will be directed to further pages in the website to complete an application. Otherwise, the system
15 tests the user's input at step **208** to determine whether the user is an existing customer. If the user is an existing customer, then the customer is directed to customer-only services provided by the system, described below.

If the user who has accessed the server is neither a new customer nor an existing customer then the server restricts that user's access, at step **210**, to only the
20 public pages, which may provide marketing or other information concerning the trading and investing services that are available to customers.

1. New Customers and Customer Risk Rating Assignments

In FIG. 6, the application and review process **300** commences in response to the user inputting at step **204** that he or she is a prospective new customer. The application and review process comprises one or more secure pages within the website of the trading system **100**. Initially, the prospective new customer is presented at step **302** with basic disclosure information as required by the SEC and other organizations, as well as the rules of operation of the broker operating the trading system **100**. Preferably, this information is presented in summary form. The prospective new customer must assent at step **304** to conditions required to open and maintain an account with the firm. In addition, the new customer must review full disclosure documentation in order to be provided with a new customer application form.

The conditions for opening an account with the firm may include the customer's agreement to having "normal" communications conducted electronically by e-mail or through the website. "Normal" communications include receipt of trade confirmations, account statements, prospectuses and official statements. Other communications may include account balances, relationships with other firms, and other indicia of experience in trading or financial ability.

In the event that the prospective new customer does not agree to conducting business in the manner required by the firm, then that person may be provided with

a questionnaire at step **306** so that the firm may better understand what guided that person's decision. That person is then directed to the main page at step **308** (see step **212** of FIG. 5).

In the event that the customer is comfortable with the conditions for opening an account with the firm, then at step **310** the customer is presented with a page which provides full disclosure documentation to the prospective new customer. The page may itself include full copies of the disclosure documents or may include links to full text files which may be stored at the server **100** as a word processing file, plain text file or in a proprietary format such as Adobe Acrobat® of Adobe Systems Incorporated. The prospective new customer can click on each of the links to read and review the documents immediately or to download them to their computer **108** for future reference. Once the user has downloaded the disclosure documents and confirmed at step **312** that he or she has read the disclosure documentation, an application form is provided to the customer at step **314**.

The page (or frame) containing the application form is conveyed to the customer **106,116** through a secure socket layer (SSL) connection. The individual completes the application form and submits it at step **315** to the firm in a conventional manner, for example, by clicking a submit button in the application form. It should be understood that the application form may comprise a series of pages, each of which requires different and additional information in order to set up an account. The information includes the customer's name, address, information

concerning the trading experience of the customer, and the like. As each form is submitted to the server **100**, the information in that form may be saved in a database **118** (see FIG. 1). Also, as each form is completed (e.g., by pressing a submit button) an embedded script or server-side program can be used at step **316** to validate the entries and prevent the omission of any required information. Invalid entries are flagged at step **317**. In the event that required information is not included in the form and these are flagged entries, as tested at step **318**, then the form is redisplayed to the individual with previously entered information echoed (that is, included) in the form. The individual can now correct or provide further information and resubmit the form at step **315** for further review. Some data may require manual review, but substantially all of the information can be processed automatically.

In the event that the form is correctly filled out, the application is digitally "signed" by the new customer with a "sigNETure." The "sigNETure" includes specific information concerning the customer such as a date, the customer's name and social security number and perhaps further information to identify the customer. The digital signature is obtained at step **320** and signifies that the customer has agreed to all of the terms for opening an account and that the requisite disclosure documents have been read.

At step **322**, an account number is generated and sent to the customer's browser along with further instructions on how to open the account. At step **323**, a

customer risk rating ("CRR") is assigned to the new customer, and the new account and customer data is stored in the database 118 at step 324. The CRR is based on the customer's financial resources (such as net worth, annual income data, etc.) and investment expertise. The CRR is determined automatically for each customer in response to the financial and investment background information provided in the application form. The risk assignment routine parses the contents of the submitted forms, extracts data from some of the fields, and uses that data to determine the CRR. The risk rating for each customer preferably comprises a code consisting of an integer relating to experience, understanding, and risk tolerance and an alphabetic character which characterizes the type of the account. The Risk Rating Table below illustrates some exemplary CRR codes that can be assigned in different combinations to different customers.

RISK RATING TABLE	
<u>Number/Letter</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1	Advanced understanding of risk; extensive experience with individual securities; has extensive financial resources.
2	Moderate understanding of risk; limited or no experience with individual securities; invests primarily in mutual funds; has moderate financial resources.
3	Beginning investor; limited understanding of risk; little or no investing experience, besides money market instruments or funds; has limited financial resources.
A	Extensive financial resources; qualifies as an "accredited investor"
M	Custodial/Trust account for a minor
R	Retirement account
X	Missing important information for determining suitability
O	No extra suitability considerations

If a customer does not supply the information necessary to assign a risk rating, a 3X default rating is assigned. That rating will cause all securities purchases to be considered potentially unsuitable. Preferably, the customer is advised of this fact and encouraged at the time that the application is being submitted to provide the information that is needed to complete his or her CRR assignment and that information is maintained in confidence by the system.

At step **326**, the customer is advised as to how to fund the account, including how to transfer securities from another account into the new account and how to send or wire cash. The trading system **100** then awaits the receipt of funds which is tested periodically at step **336**. If the funds have been received, then at step **338** the customer is provided with access to the trading/customer services of the trading system **100**. The customer is notified of this new status at step **340**, preferably by email, and the customer intake process of FIG. 6 terminates at step **342**. On the other hand, if funds have not been received within a predetermined interval at step **344**, then a reminder is sent at step **346** to advise the applicant that funding has not yet been received. This provides the applicant with notice to follow-up with his or her prior broker or IRA trustee to determine why funds have not yet been transferred. If a substantially long period of time has passed without funding the account, the application may be canceled and an email notice may be sent to the applicant regarding the same.

When the customer is notified of access to the trading/customer services, he or she may be further notified of further instructions on how to start using the account.

Certain documents may require a manual signature, for example, a request to transfer funds from another broker. Such forms can be downloaded by the customer from the trading system **100** or sent by regular mail for completion, signature and mailing to the institution holding such securities. Such documents also would be used by outside service providers such as a IRA trustee or prior broker who may not permit sigNETures.

2. Services For Enrolled Customers

Any customer already enrolled in the trading system **100** can access the trading and customer services pages of the system by identifying themselves as a customer at step **204** (FIG. 5). That person is then directed to the customer-only portion of the website which includes various routines and processes commencing at step **400** of FIG. 7. At step **402**, the customer enters his or her identification at a secure customer login page. The customer name and password (or other suitable identifiers known only to the customer and the trading system **100**) are entered at the login page and tested at step **404** for validity. If the identifier is not known to the system **100**, the person is given at least one more chance at step **405** to enter the correct identifier, or to return to the main page at step **212**.

Only customers who input identifying information which matches the information previously stored in the database **118** at the server **100** can access the financial planning services and trading web sites made available by the server **100**.

Once identified, the customer selects from a variety of services, including
5 financial planning services, trading services and other functions and services that are made available by the system. The customer selects the service he or she desires at step **406**.

a. Financial Planning Services

If financial planning services are selected, as determined at step **408**, then
10 investment objective data is provided by the customer at step **410** which the system processes against current market data to determine a potential investment strategy.

Financial planning is not the subject of the present invention; however, it may include the determination of a series of transactions to be made in order to invest funds so as to meet or exceed long-term or short-term investment goals. Briefly, the

15 investment objectives data includes an investment goal such as preservation of assets or the degree of risk tolerance permitted to accumulate funds to finance a 10 year old's college education. The investment objective data may further include personal and family financial information such as: liquidity; indebtedness (e.g., any mortgage or credit card debts); insurance coverage; number, age and income
20 generated by family members; prior year tax information; real estate and partnership interests; and the like. Using the data entered by the customer at step **410**, a

potential investment strategy determination is made at step **412**. The determination may be based upon further information such as the risk level assigned to the customer (see step **323**) and current market data **414** provided from a data store or other information source (e.g., another website). The determination of the investment strategy is made by an optimization routine which selects from among many potential investment vehicles one or more transactions which the model concludes will lead to the customer's investment goal. The determined strategy is displayed at step **416**, and the customer, if not done at step **417**, can thereafter provide new or further assumptions at step **418** to have a revised strategy determined at step **412**, or can return to the selection command page by looping back to step **406** through a suitable link from the display strategy page.

The customer can execute one or more electronic trades which implement the strategies outlined by the financial planning services of the trading system **100**; however, the invention is not so limited. The present invention concerns electronic trades which are not driven or directed by the financial planning routines that may be offered by the trading system **100**.

b. Trading Services With Automated Approvals

If trading services are selected at step **406**, as determined at step **420**, then the bond/security trading pages are accessed at step **422**. From the trading pages, the customer can execute a street trade, a customer-to-customer trade, a team trade or some other trade for an SBD to execute. In accordance with a salient aspect of

the invention, the customer's trades can be reviewed and approved automatically using an artificial intelligence routine which assesses the suitability of a trade for that particular customer. This aspect of the invention departs from conventional approaches wherein a principal must review and approve each trade prior to settlement; as far as the inventor is aware, this approach continues today in the Internet-based trading systems made available by E*Trade, Charles Schwab, Fidelity, and the rest, with back office staff reviewing each order and manually approving same. The conventional approach flows from longstanding securities industry regulations which require that the firm through which the trade is made ensure that the customer's investing activity is suitable for that customer based upon the customer's financial situation.

The suitability of a trade for a given customer is gauged relative to the risk rating that is assigned to that customer when he or she establishes an account (see step **323** of FIG. 6). An automated trade approval routine determines the suitability of the trade for a particular customer. With reference to FIG. 12, the automated trade approval routine starts at step **450**. The system **100** obtains the transaction details of the proposed trade from the trade ticket or other electronic form that is completed by the customer at step **452**. The transaction details include all of the information entered into the trade ticket by the customer. The trade ticket identifies the customer, and that customer's CRR and other relevant information is obtainable from the database **118** at step **454**.

The suitability of the proposed trade is rated at step **456** for both the buyer and seller. Whether a trade is suitable or not is rated by applying a series of analyses. Each analysis explores the underlying economic risks of the instrument itself or the nature of the trade within the overall context of the customer's risk profile (which is reflected in the CRR). After final analysis, the trade is assigned a "Trade Risk Rating" or "TRR" which is compared directly with the CRR to provide a "Yes" or "No" suitability determination at step **458**.

Obtaining a meaningful TRR requires at least two sequential analyses. The first analysis is a qualitative judgment as to whether the type of trade or investment (with no consideration of the specific instrument to be bought or sold) is suitable for the type of account which the customer holds (with no consideration to the financial resources or expertise of the customer). For example, a proposed short sale in a retirement account would be deemed unsuitable regardless of the instrument being sold or the wealth of the customer, since uncovered short sales are speculative trades and any trade considered speculative is generally not suitable for a tax-deferred retirement account. Rejection of a trade as unsuitable at this first step will depend on regulations set by regulatory authorities, the legal documents governing the account, and policies set by the SBD or system operator. The qualitative analysis is performed using a set of rules in a rule base or a look-up table including, among other rules, a no-uncovered-short-sale-in-retirement-account rule. A series of such rules is established and referenced to determine as a threshold matter whether a trade can be done in the specified account.

If a trade passes the first analysis, it is then subjected to a quantitative test which compares the Value-At-Risk ("VAR") of the trade to the financial resources of the customer. VAR is the potential loss that might occur, after the trade is settled, if the market moves in an adverse manner. VAR calculations are well-known in the art and are a standard means of quantifying potential trading loss. The VAR's magnitude is customer independent and is compared to the specific customer's financial resources (e.g., income, liquid net worth, total net worth) to determine a TRR value for that customer. Based on preset threshold triggers, the trade is assigned a TRR, where "1" represents the greatest risk of potential harm to wealth and "3" the least risk. The TRR can be refined to take into account other relevant factors, such as the maturity of the bonds versus the customer's stated investment horizon, the outlook for improvement/deterioration of a bond issuer's credit, etc.

After the TRR is determined, it is compared to the CRR for both the buyer and seller (step **458**). The TRR is gauged to the risk rating that was assigned to the particular customer who is seeking approval for the trade. At step **458**, the gauge is preferably whether $CRR \leq TRR$, although other predetermined relationships can be used. In the automated trade approval routine of FIG. 12, if the customer risk rating is less than or equal to the determined trade risk rating, then the trade can be automatically approved at step **460**. Otherwise, the details in the proposed trade ticket trigger an unsuitability warning in the form of a pop-up dialog box, web page, or the like which is displayed to the customer, as at step **462**. The warning can

advise the customer of the potentially high market risk, potential impact on the customer's investment portfolio or other warning.

<u>Customer Risk Rating</u>	<u>Trade Risk Rating</u>	<u>Unsuitability Warning</u>
3	3	No (automatic trade approval)
3	1 or 2	Yes
2	3 or 2	No (automatic trade approval)
2	1	Yes
1	1, 2 or 3	No (automatic trade approval)
R,X	3	No (automatic trade approval)
R,X	1 or 2	Yes

The trade is deemed suitable if the CRR is less than or equal to the TRR (i.e., the customer's ability to withstand risk is greater than the risk associated with the trade). If the trade is suitable for both the buyer and seller it is approved at step **460**.

Trade confirmation notices are provided to the buyer, seller, and their SBDs (step **476**), and trade settlement is scheduled by the system at step **478**.

If the trade is deemed unsuitable for one of the parties at step **458**, he is alerted to this fact at step **462** with details as to why the trade was deemed unsuitable. Each party is not made aware of any unsuitability determination associated with the other party at this stage.

At step **464**, the customer enters a response to the unsuitability warning. The customer can accept the trade as is or cancel it. If the customer elects to accept the

trade as is at step **470**, despite the unsuitability warning, the customer's having overridden the warning is noted on the trade ticket at step **472**. In limited circumstances, a separate confirmation may be required to approve a proposed trade with an unusually high amount of risk. If the customer wishes to cancel the trade as a result of the warning, he or she enters that response at step **464**. At step **473**, a trade cancellation notice is sent to the other party, the anonymous chat/communication link is terminated, and the trade is canceled. The customer is then returned at step **474** to the customer command input at step **406** of FIG. 7.

In the event that the proposed trade was automatically approved at step **460** or the unsuitability warning was overridden at step **464** (with that fact noted at step **472**), the process flow continues by generating a trade confirmation notice at step **476** and the trade is set up for settlement at step **478**. Trade settlement includes an exchange of cash and securities between the buyer and seller, a charge of a commission to both, and a credit of a commission to any SBD that was involved in the trade. The process flow then goes to step **474** to display on the customer's web browser the customer command input at step **406** of FIG. 7.

With reference now to FIG. 8, links to several different trading pages are displayed at the main trading page menu, step **500**. Depending on the command input by customer at step **502**, the trading pages for either a street trade, a customer-to-customer trade, a team trade or some other trade for an SBD to

execute are called up and displayed on the customer's web browser. These trading pages are described in turn.

i. Street Trade Trading Pages

If the customer selected the street trade trading pages, as determined at step 5 **504**, then various market makers' lists of instruments (e.g., bonds), their price, maturity date, interest rate, coupons, etc. are displayed on the customer's web browser application. The lists are maintained and are available to the system **100** from a data store **508**. Accompanying each listing is further information such as the credit history of the issuer and other disclosure documents that may be pertinent to an investment decision, all of which are retrievable electronically through the web browser using links **510**. The links are provided to the customer after a selection has been made from the market makers' lists. The customer can sell or buy the selected instrument at steps **512** and **514**, respectively, by completing a trade ticket form displayed on his or her web browser and posting it to the system **100**. The transaction details are extractable (that is, can be obtained) from the trade ticket form as digital data.

Prior to setting up and executing any trade, the system **100** reviews the transaction details in the trade ticket form and seeks confirmation of the trade from the customer. If the trade is a sale of a particular instrument, the customer must own the instrument, as determined at step **516**, and if he owns the instrument, the details of the proposed sales transaction are echoed to the customer for

confirmation at step **518**. On the other hand, if the customer is seeking to purchase a particular instrument, as determined at step **514**, the system **100** determines whether the customer has sufficient funds to do so at step **530**, and, if so, the transaction details are presented to the customer for confirmation, at step **518**. If the customer confirms the transaction, then the risks attendant with the proposed trade and the suitability of the proposed trade for that customer are determined using the automated trade approval routine of FIG. 12. As described above, the proposed trade may be automatically approved if it is "suitable" for the customer or may require a customer response to an "unsuitability warning" prior to executing the trade.

As can be appreciated from FIG. 8, if: (a) the customer does not own the instrument that he or she proposes to sell at step **512**; (b) does not have sufficient funds to buy the proposed instrument at step **514**; or (c) declines to confirm the transaction details at step **518**, then the trade is canceled at step **522**. In any of these circumstances, the trading/services page is redisplayed.

ii. Team Trade Trading Pages

From the main trading menu (step **500**), the team trade trading pages may be selected at step **502**, as determined and called up onto the customer's web browser at step **540**. Team trading, in accordance with an aspect of the present invention, permits individual investors to aggregate their respective buy or sell orders for execution as a single order of a given quantity of a common financial instrument or

investment package. An “investment package” may include one or more financial instruments, including different types of instruments such as stocks and bonds which are grouped to satisfy an investment goal of the team.

Necessarily, the team members must share an investment goal and agree to a common investment vehicle. The team trading pages enable this by bringing together investors with common interests and permitting them to exchange ideas and obtain system-provided information relevant to their investment goal, such as, for example, specific bonds which according to present market conditions satisfy the goal. Team trading provides an alternative to buying or selling from a dealer, and each team member owns the instruments that are purchased and retains management control over the investment, rather than owning a share of an investment which may be actively managed by someone else or not managed at all. Moreover, the fixed transaction costs associated with the team order are far less than would have been incurred were the individual orders processed separately and are shared by the team members, thus improving the economics to the individual investors. A further advantage of a team order is that it is more apt to obtain a better price as a single large order rather than as many small orders.

With reference now to FIG. 9, the team trading pages are displayed at step 600. The team trading pages constitute a number of pages, and the customer is presented with different pages depending on what he or she wants to do. The basic

choice that must first be made is whether to start a new team or review existing teams and perhaps join and participate in them.

a. Starting a Team

A customer starts a team by entering a start-team command at step **604** and thereafter completing a team-start form at step **606**. The team-start form specifies, generally, the investment goal that the customer has in mind. The form guides the format of data entry and solicits information such as: the type of issuer (e.g., household name corporation or municipality), the credit quality (e.g., AAA or AA.), the maturity (e.g., 1 or 5 years), and the purpose of the investment (e.g., college education or retirement).

The system operator will establish a team page using the information if there do not already exist team pages which address the customer's stated investment goal, as determined at step **608**. In other words, if a need for an additional team is confirmed, then a new team page is created at step **614**. Because a number of team pages are provided by the system, each having its own investment goal and investment package (which may comprise only one financial instrument), the customer may be better served by being directed to an existing team, as at step **610**, than to be the sole member of a new team. The determination at step **608** causes fewer teams to be created and better ensures that the existing teams are filled.

Upon creating the new team web page, the system processes the information in the team-start form in view of current market conditions and posts on the team web page the specific instruments which can be purchased in order to reach the investment goal at step **616**. For example, a ten-year protect-principal growth strategy might be best satisfied by a portfolio consisting of 70% 7-10 year A-rated bonds and 30% blue-chip stocks. Preferably, the investment goals are determined automatically and without user intervention. However, a financial advisory professional may review the investment goal and post his or her suggestions at step **616** on the team web page, as a service provided by the firm operating the system **100**. Optionally, the customer can request such guidance by selecting such a feature in the team-start form.

Other customers of the system **100** are notified of the new team at step **618**, for example, by email, by a banner notice to all customers upon logging on to the system, or simply by including the new team web page for display along with the other team web pages (see step **652**).

The customer starting, or any other customers joining, a new team may not be a suitable candidate to participate in the team. At step **620**, the system determines whether the customer has the finances or risk tolerance required for the type of investments that are required to satisfy the team goal. This is done by reviewing the CRR and comparing it to the TRR which is determined for the specific instruments required to meet the investment goal, as described above in connection

with step **456** of FIG. 12. The suitability test may be as at step **458** of FIG. 12. If the customer is not suitable for the new team, the customer is so advised at step **622** and the process flow goes back to the main team trading page (step **600**). If there are no other team members, the system may eliminate the newly created team or

5 keep it and display the team along with the other team web pages. If the customer is suitable for the new team, he or she is included at step **624** and will thereafter receive pre-trade progress reports at step **626** regarding team issues such as: new members, tentative financial commitments to date, proximity to reaching an institutional-sized round lot, etc.

10 From time to time, the system determines at step **628** whether the goals of the team will be met. For example, the goal may include trading by a particular date which does not appear likely due to lack of team members or financial commitment. Because market conditions fluctuate and a team may be undersubscribed by a trade date, the creation of the team at step **614** does not mean that the team will be able

15 to execute a team trade.

If it turns out that the team goals will not be met, then the team members are advised of this (step **630**) and they must confirm that they wish to continue (step **632**). If the team is to continue, then the team goals are revised at step **616** using updated parameters and analysis by the system **100** and/or financial advisory

20 professional in view of any changes in market conditions. On the other hand, if the

team members do not wish to continue with the team, then at step **634** the team is canceled.

As the trade date approaches and the team goals can be met (as determined at step **628**), then the final financial commitments of the team members are obtained or collected at step **636** to aggregate sufficient funds to implement a single larger trade, preferably an institutional-sized round lot trade. Each customer can specify his or her investment in terms of total amount of dollars to be invested (which may result in the ownership of fractional bonds) or in terms of face amount of whole bonds. Each customer specifies his or her respective commitment by posting that commitment to the system, for example, in response to a notice from the system that financial commitments are now required to participate in the team trade. Once a commitment is made and a team trade has not been aborted, the customer's committed funds are unavailable for other use. Preferably, a team is fully subscribed when at least an institutional-sized order is achieved. An over-subscribed team may be cut-back to a predetermined size on a first-come-first served basis; however, a team can be cut-back on a pro-rata basis to reduce the investment amount to a targeted investment amount. Alternatively, the target can be raised to accommodate the demand for that team investment.

Thereafter, at step **638**, the team is closed and the trade executed, at step **640**. Once the trade has been executed, it is settled by allocating the ownership and cost among the team members, at step **642**. For a bond purchase, funds are taken

from each team member's accounts in an amount up to his or her respective financial commitment (plus, perhaps, an additional amount for commissions), and a number of financial instruments, including any fractional portions, are allocated to each team member's account in a proportionate share of the quantity of financial instrument(s) that was just purchased. The proportionate share of the quantity purchased is the amount charged to each customer divided by the total cost for the trade, exclusive of commissions. Because each customer now owns the financial instruments that were purchased, the team has no further purpose, and each customer can retain or sell the instruments at his or her own discretion. For a team bond sale, an analogous process occurs.

It should be understood that the time between creating a team at step **614** and a team trade being executed at step **640** is on the order of one or two days up to about two weeks. If financial commitments are made but the trade is not executed by a settlement date, for example, the commitment is discharged and the funds in the customer's account will then be available for other use. Alternatively, funds are restricted only when a customer is given notice that the trade is to be executed.

b. Joining And Participating In An Existing Team

From the main team trading page **600**, customers can review a list of existing teams to find one of interest by entering the review-existing-teams command at step **650**. This command displays at the customer's web browser a list of existing teams

at step **652**. In addition, the customer may enter a search query to search for a particular team using a standard website search engine. Once a team page of interest has been located in the list, it is displayed at step **610**. The customer interacts with the team page by selecting it at step **612**. The system determines at step **654** whether the customer is a member of the team already, and, if so, the customer may exchange messages, chat or obtain updated parameters that may be posted from time-to-time by the system operator, at step **656**. Through the team web page, team members exchange ideas, discuss important topics and debate differences of opinion prior to making a team trade. The forum provided at the web page fosters a sense of community among the team members and better ensures that the members are all striving for a common investment goal.

If the customer is not a team member already, he or she can request to join the team at step **658**, and will be joined if suitable, as determined at step **620**, or advised that he or she cannot join, at step **622**, as described above. If the customer is included in the team at step **624**, the process flow continues from that step as previously described. Specifically, he or she will be provided with pre-trade progress reports, including whether the goals will be met, and if so, financial commitments will be collected so that the trade can be executed.

iii. Customer To Customer ("C2C") Trading Pages

From the main trading menu **500**, the customer can also select customer-to-customer (C2C) trading pages at step **502**. In response, the system **100** directs the

customer to the C2C trading pages at step **544**. In accordance with this aspect of the invention, one customer trades directly with another for the instrument that he or she wishes to purchase or sell without an intermediate broker. This direct customer-to-customer trading is done anonymously to maintain customer privacy. When
5 coupled with the automated trade approval routine, customers can directly trade with one another through the system **100** without any human intervention in the transaction, thereby reducing commission charges and fees.

With reference now to FIG. 10, the C2C trading pages are displayed on the customer's web browser at step **700**. The C2C trading pages are described in the
10 context of bond trading, but it should be understood that the C2C concept applies to trading of other financial instruments such as stocks, stock options and other financial and derivative instruments. Also, customers can be individuals, institutions, or brokers. Further, fractional bonds or portions of other financial instruments may be bought and sold through the C2C trading pages.

15 The C2C trading pages of FIG. 10 include "bonds for sale" lists and "bonds wanted" lists. The "bonds for sale" list includes a list of those bonds that are held by a customer which are available for direct sale to another customer. The "bonds wanted" list includes those bonds, or types of bonds, that particular customers are interested in purchasing.

At step **702**, a customer elects to either buy or sell a bond. The “bonds for sale” list is displayed at step **704** if the customer has elected to buy a bond. At step **706**, the customer either purchases a bond selected from the “bonds for sale” list, or posts a bond that he or she wants to purchase. Prior to purchasing a bond that has been “listed” by another customer, links are displayed at step **708** to further information concerning the selected bond. After reviewing that information, the customer must confirm his or her desire to make the purchase, at step **710**. If the customer decides not to purchase that bond, the “bonds for sale” list is again displayed (step **704**); otherwise, the customer qualifications for negotiating the trade with the customer who listed the bond (the “listing customer”) is determined. Specifically, the system **100** confirms that the buy-side customer has sufficient funds at step **712** by examining the customer’s account to determine how much cash is available, and perhaps how much credit can be extended in any associated margin account. The system also confirms that the purchase is suitable for that customer at step **714** by examining the customer’s ability to withstand the potential loss of principal inherent in the investment, substantially as described above in connection with steps **454** through **458** of FIG. 12. If the customer can afford the trade and tolerate the risk, the negotiation pages are called up at step **716**. The negotiation pages are described below in connection with FIG. 11. However, if either of the tests at steps **712** and **714** fails, the “bonds for sale” list is again displayed to the customer so that a different selection can be made.

It may be that the customer reviewing the “bonds for sale” list does not find a listed bond of interest. In that case, the C2C trading pages permit the customer to post the bond(s) he or she wants to purchase on a “bonds wanted” list. The bonds wanted list complements the bonds-for-sale list and creates demand for such bonds that otherwise may not exist in any current system. A bond is posted to the “bonds wanted” list at step **720** by completing a bonds-wanted form. Each entry in the “bonds wanted” list is generated in response to a customer having completed a bonds-wanted form at the client-side browser and submitting (posting) the form to the server **100**. The server then updates the “bonds wanted” web page using the information in the completed form. Likewise, entries into the “bonds for sale” list are made by a prospective seller completing a bonds-for-sale form, as described below.

Prior to updating the “bonds wanted” list, the system **100** confirms that the customer submitting the form has sufficient cash and is a suitable purchaser at steps **722** and **724**, substantially as described above in connection with step **712** and **714**.

If the proposed purchase transaction is beyond the means of or is not suitable for that customer, the proposed posting is canceled and the “bonds for sale” list is displayed again, at step **704**. Otherwise, the posting is added to the “bonds wanted” list at step **726** and an ID is assigned to that customer and associated with the new posting at step **728**. Thereafter, a next customer command is obtained at step **406** of FIG. 7, for example, to obtain other information, obtain financial planning services, or monitor or implement other trades.

As noted above, the customer can elect to sell a bond at step **702**. In this case, the “bonds wanted” list is displayed at step **740** from which the seller selects and reviews a buyer’s posting of a bond wanted to purchase. The prospective seller can select a listed bond wanted for purchase, at step **742**, and review the details posted by the buyer as well as any comments that were provided, at step **744**. The prospective seller makes a determination of whether to sell his or her bond(s) at step **746**. If the seller decides that he does not want to sell his bond based on the buyer’s posting, then the seller is returned to the display of the “bonds wanted” list at step **740**. Otherwise, the seller identifies a bond in his portfolio at step **748** and the transaction proceeds to negotiation at step **750** (see FIG. 11).

Optionally, for any detailed listing in the “bonds wanted” list, the system **100** can determine whether any customer has the listed bond in his or her portfolio, and if so, can identify to the customer which listings in the “bonds wanted” list are in his or her portfolio. This may occur automatically or in response to a user request.

Alternatively, the prospective seller can add a bond from his or her portfolio to the “bonds for sale” list. By completing and submitting a bonds-for-sale form, the seller posts the bond on the “bonds for sale” list at step **760**. The server then updates the bonds-for-sale web page. If the system **100** determines that the bond is owned by the sell-side customer at step **762**, then the posting is added to the list at step **764** and is displayed to prospective purchasers who elect to “buy” bonds at step **702**. In addition, the seller is assigned an ID at step **766** which is associated

with the newly listed bond. Thereafter, the customer is returned to the command prompt at step **406** of FIG. 7.

It should be understood from the foregoing that prospective purchasers add to the “bonds wanted” list and prospective sellers add to the “bonds for sale” list by navigating the C2C trading pages in the manner described above and shown in FIG. 10.

Preferably, the identities of listing customer on the one hand and the prospective buyer or seller on the other hand are concealed. That is, buyers looking to buy a bond from the “bonds for sale” list and sellers looking to sell a bond listed on the “bonds wanted” list do not know each other’s identities. Instead, the negotiation between the two customers proceeds anonymously, using identifiers that are assigned to the listing customer (at step **728** or step **766**) and to the prospective buyer/seller at step **810** of FIG. 11, discussed next.

With reference now to FIG. 11, the negotiation pages are called up in response to a customer’s interest in buying or selling a “listed” instrument, that is, a bond which is listed on the “bonds for sale” or “bonds wanted” lists. At step **810**, the customer who is responding to a listed bond is assigned an ID for that transaction. The system **100** establishes a communication link (including an exchange of assigned IDs) between the two customers. In particular, if a customer is responding to a “bonds for sale” listing, then the ID is assigned to the prospective buyer (the

“buy-side customer”) and, if the customer is responding to a “bonds wanted” listing, then the ID is assigned to the prospective seller (the “sell-side customer”). At step **820**, the fair value of the bond is determined by the system **100** using an online calculator. The fair value is reported to the two parties to the proposed trade as a
5 base line comparison value to guide the customers to a fair trade. The fair value of the listed bond is calculated in light of the trade date, settlement date, accrued interest and appropriate Treasury yield.

At step **830**, anonymous communication between the two customers, namely, the buyer and seller, proceeds on the Internet using the IDs that were assigned to
10 them. The goal of the anonymous communication is to negotiate and ultimately agree upon price. The negotiations transpire within a secure portion of the system website. When each of the parties to the trade believes that they have come to an agreement, including an agreement as to price, then at step **840** the parties are provided with a trade ticket form to complete online. Each party submits (posts) his
15 or her respective trade ticket form and the system determines at step **842** whether the terms from the two trade tickets match. If the tickets do not match, then the buyer and seller are advised of the discrepancy at step **844** and communications may again proceed as at step **830** to correct the discrepancy or cease negotiations.

If the terms do match, however, then, in accordance with a further aspect of
20 the invention, the fairness of the agreed upon terms to both parties is assessed automatically and without manual intervention, at step **846**. Specifically, the system

100 ensures that customer-to-customer trades are made at a “fair” price which is between bid and offer price quotes from odd lot dealers and third party services such as BondTrac and Bond Express dealing in the same or comparable bonds. That is, a “fair” price is one which falls between two objectively determinable limits. Such

5 prices are what customers would experience if they were bought or sold outside the system **100** and is competitive with the traditional pricing that customers would be advised of when using a conventional dealer to handle their order. This objective measure protects the buyer from over-paying and the seller from excessive discounting, and is made by comparing the price in the completed trade ticket to the

10 price quote from such dealers and/or third party services. Further, the system **100** encourages C2C trades to be made at a price which is similar to a price quote for the same or comparable bonds in institutional-sized round lots that can be received from institutional dealers or by monitoring new issuance levels and third party dealer screens (e.g., Telerate) which show the secondary institutional trading levels for

15 actively traded bonds. Each of these comparisons and the determination of whether a price is fair at step **846** relies upon data from one or more information sources **848** that are connected to or accessed by the system **100**. The term “comparable bond” as used herein refers to a bond which has similar characteristics such as type and credit quality of the issuer, maturity, interest rate, etc.

20 If the price is not deemed fair, then the buyer and seller are advised of this discrepancy at step **844** and the anonymous communications between the buyer and seller can again proceed at step **830**. This mechanism ensures that one

customer does not take advantage of another in a direct trade. However, if the price is determined to be fair (or if buyer and seller both agree to the negotiated price), then at step **850** the buyer and seller are notified that the trade can be executed and the system obtains the confirmation from both that the trade is to be executed in accordance with the trade tickets at step **852**. Thereafter, the trade may be executed and subsequently settled as at step **854** in a conventional manner, or execution and trade settlement may include the automated trade approval routine of FIG. 12.

c. Other Services

In addition to the financial planning services and trading web sites, the customer can select other functions and services by entering a suitable command at step **406**, as shown at step **424**, such as bond calculators and IRA analyzers.

These other services are not material to the present invention and are thus not described in detail.

3. Data Entry Forms

Various forms are used in the process flows and methods of the present invention, including a trade details form, a team-start form, a bonds-wanted form, and a bonds-for-sale form. Exemplary forms for entering this information and web pages are shown in FIGS. 13 through 20.

With reference first to FIG. 13, the transaction details of a completed trade made by a purchasing customer are listed in the illustrated trade ticket. The transaction details in the trade ticket are conveyed to the customer over the Internet in any conventional secure manner. The transaction details may include many or all of the following: the trade number **1002** (which is common to the buy and sell sides of the transaction and generated by the system for tracking and internal audit purposes), the buying customer's account number **1004**, the status of the trade **1006** (filled, partially filled, open, pending cancellation, etc.), which side of the transaction the customer was on **1008** (buy or sell side), the amount of the instrument purchased **1010**, the name of the instrument **1012**, the type of the instrument **1014** (bond, stock, option), the CUSIP number **1016** for that instrument, the execution method **1018** (e.g., street trade, C2C, team trade), conditions on the trade **1020** (market order, limit order) and values **1022**, **1024** on the conditions (e.g. price or time limits), the time of the order **1026**, the trade date **1028**, the settlement date **1030**, the price **1032**, the accrued interest **1034**, if any, the gross amount of the trade **1036**, the commission **1038**, any SEC fee **1040**, any tax **1042**, any further service charge **1044**, the net amount of the transaction **1046**, the market in which the trade was executed **1048** (e.g., C2C, NASDAQ, NYSE, etc.), and the SBD that was involved in the trade **1050**. Depending on the security type **1014**, some of the fields in the trade ticket may be empty or not provided to the customer because they are not relevant (e.g., there is no accrued interest in a purchase or sale of stock).

In FIG. 14, an exemplary “team investing” web page **1100** is displayed, such as is displayed at step **600**. A selection of teams are available in an active teams list **1102**, for the customer to choose from. The active teams list in FIG. 14 includes one active team, team number T01123 called “The Broke Parents Club.” The active teams list includes data fields which identify for each team the team’s investment goal **1104**, the number of members the team currently has **1106**, the extent of current commitments **1108**, and the target date for the trade **1110**. Further information on each team can be obtained by click-selecting the team, for example, by clicking on the team name field **1112** for a particular team. The customer can also start a new team by clicking hyperlinked-text such as the “Click here to Start a New Team” text **1114**.

If the customer wishes to start a new team, then the team-start form referred to above at step **606** is displayed at the customer’s computer, that is in his or her browser or application software. An exemplary team-start form **1200** is illustrated in FIG. 15 and provides various fields in which customers name the proposed team **1202**, define the action of the team (to buy or sell or implement a particular strategy) **1204**, define the team goal field **1206**, define their financial commitment **1208**, state a trade date **1210**, and provide customer identifying information **1212**. The team-start form **1200** can be cleared using button **1214** or submitted using button **1216**.

In connection with customer-to-customer trading, bonds-wanted and bonds-for-sale lists are displayed to customers from which a bond can be selected for

trading. If the bond is not included on one of these lists, a “bonds wanted” or “bonds for sale” notice can be posted by a customer for inclusion in the appropriate list.

With reference now to FIG. 16, the display of the “bonds for sale” list, as referred to above at step **704**, may comprise a display such as the web page **1300**.

5 One or more bonds for sale are listed in a table which identifies, among other information, the issuer **1302**, the amount **1304**, the rating **1306**, coupon **1308**, maturity **1310**, call date **1312**, call price **1314**, and the seller by way of an encoded identifier **1316** known only to the system operator. A customer interested in purchasing a bond listed on the bonds for sale web page **1300** clicks the seller's
10 identifier **1316** to begin negotiations. Of course, any row entry in the bonds for sale list can be click-selected to initiate negotiations, and negotiations proceed after the process steps of FIG. 10 described above. In the event that the customer does not see a bond that he or she wishes to buy from the list, a “bonds wanted” notice can be posted by clicking a button or hypertext-link, such as the hypertext **1318**.

15 In like manner, the “bonds wanted” list referred to above at step **740**, may comprise a display such as the web page **1400** of FIG. 17. One or more bonds wanted are listed in a table which identifies, among other information, the issuer **1402**, the amount **1404**, a rating range **1406**, a coupon range **1408**, a maturity range **1410**, whether the bond is callable **1412**, and the buyer by way of an encoded
20 identifier **1416** known only to the system operator. A customer interested in selling a bond which is listed on the bonds wanted web page **1400** clicks the buyer's identifier

1416 or another row entry to begin negotiations, with negotiations proceeding as described in connection with FIG. 10. In the event that the customer does not see a bond that he or she wishes to buy from the list, a "bonds for sale" notice can be posted by clicking a button or hypertext-link, such as the hypertext **1418**.

FIG. 18 illustrates an exemplary "bonds for sale" form **1500** which includes fields **1502-1516** that correspond to fields **1302-1316**, respectively. The seller-ID field **1516** obtains the selling customer's name, account number and e-mail address, but none of this information is posted in the seller-ID field **1316**. Instead, as described at step **766**, a seller-ID is assigned and included in the seller-ID field **1316**. Erroneous entries can be cleared using a reset button **1518**, and the bonds-for-sale form **1500** is submitted using a post form button **1520**.

FIG. 19 illustrates an exemplary "bonds wanted" form **1600** which includes fields **1602-1616** that correspond to fields **1402-1416**, respectively. The buyer-ID field **1616** obtains the buying customer's name, account number and e-mail address, but none of this information is posted in the buyer-ID field **1416**. Instead, as described at step **728**, a buyer-ID is assigned and included in the buyer-ID field **1416**. Erroneous entries can be cleared using a reset button **1618**, and the bonds-wanted form **1600** is submitted using a post form button **1620**.

FIG. 20 illustrates an order form by which the customer enters information to execute a trade, for example, a street trade, a customer to customer trade, or a team

trade. For C2C and team trades, the customer is assigned a coded identifier, as described above. The order form includes standard fields which form no part of the present invention. The actual fields that are provided to the customer may be tailored to the specific type of transaction to be made. Thus, for example, only fields related to bonds are displayed if the customer has entered the bond trading pages.

Briefly, the form **1700** may include one or more of the following fields, which may require data to be typed in or a button switch to be set: customer account number **1704**, the side of the transaction **1708**, the amount to be spent **1710**, whether the customer will accept less, any minimum amount and increment **1711a**, **1711b**, and **1711c**, respectively, the type of instrument to be traded **1714**, the price **1720**, and any limits on price **1722**, including a stop price **1723**, and any limits on time **1724**. Depending on whether the instrument to be traded is a bond, stock or stock option, further information is provided into the order form to identify the bond or security to be traded: coupon, callability, etc. if a bond; and the strike price and strike date if an option, as shown in FIG. 20.

Many of the web sites and processes require secure communications between the server **100** and the customer **106,116**. This is achieved in a conventional manner by providing a secure socket layer (SSL) connection between the customer's web browser and the server **100**. If an SBD **110** is interposed between the customer **116** and the server **100**, then the SSL connection extends from the customer **116**, through the SBD, to the server **100**.

The principles of the present invention apply to various financial markets other than the bond markets, the presently preferred application. For example, the invention can be used to facilitate trades in stock, option, commodity and derivatives markets to automate trade approvals, execute C2C transactions, perform group trades and implement other features described above. To implement the invention in other markets, regulatory requirements may demand that further steps be taken such as reporting trades in a timely manner or routing trades to the appropriate exchange (e.g., to the commodities exchange that handles a particular commodities trade); however, such steps form no part of the present invention.

The present invention, therefore, provides a bond trading system which permits individuals to own bonds directly through a cost effective trading system, which makes short-term bonds an attractive alternative to cash-on-hand for the individual investor, and which provides an expert system for effectuating automated trade approvals for each trade of each individual investor.

While the invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain embodiments thereof, the invention is capable of different embodiments and its details are capable of modifications in various obvious respects. As would be readily apparent to those skilled in the art, variations and modifications can be affected while remaining within the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the foregoing disclosure, description, and Figures are for illustrative purposes only,

